A NEW DOMAIN FOR SCIENCE.

Slended Light a Universal Stimulant, Restorer and Purifier.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

Remarkable Results of General Pleasonton's Experiments.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK.

The attention of the scientific world has lately been aroused by statements purporting to come from Dr. Ponza, the director of the Turin Lunatic Asylum. rom these statements it would appear that, at the instance of Padre Secchi, the great Roman astronomer, experiments were made by Dr. Penza to test the ction of cortain colored lights upon patients suffering from mental alienation. Remarkable results were at-ained by the use of blue and red light. The account t hand of these experiments and their results is exmely meagre, and more detailed information is knowly moked for by the medical profession in this Enough is known, however, to justify the essertion that, should the results attained by Dr. Ponza be absolutely and exclusively traceable to the on of these colored lights, we are on the threshold f some of the most astonishing and far-reaching dis-

IRRALD that, whereas these experiments of Dr. Ponza are of a comparatively recent date, experiments of an character have been made for the last fifteen years by an eminent gentleman of Philadelphia, and that experiments identical with those of Dr. Ponza, of Turin, were recommended by him at least eight years ago. That gentieman is General Augustus J. Pleasonton. For the accuracy of the statements made in this article he holds himself responsible, and, al-shough his inferences and deductions will naturally be nony with regard to facts absolutely unimpeach-Certain of the experiments conducted by Gencommunicated to the learned societies of this country and Europe, and at the time attracted much attention. They had, however, for their object plants and animals only. Since that time, however, the General has experimented upon various forms of disease by means of mixed light, with results which are detailed below. Recognizing e immensity of the field opened out to entific investigation by these new experiments of the Italian physician, and believing that General Pleasopton was the foremost American experimenter in this ew domain, the HERALD at once sent a representative o investigate fully all the experiments made by him selebrities of medical science in Philadelphia upon the whole question of the treatment of disease by light. It ay here be said that the members of the faculty in that city, while anxious to give their views fully to the HERALD, sbrank, with instinctive delicacy, from the factitious prominence which would be thrust upon them by the publication of their names. These are consequently withheld. General Pleasonton was found by the writer busied with the cares of his real estate in biladelphia. Upon hearing the object of his visit, the eneral at once postponed the claims of real estate pon his attention and stepped with the HERALD repretative into the realms of light. "I have heard." id the General, "of the experiments made by Ponza, of Turin, and my astonishment has been con-stant for some years that such experiments were not made before. In the case of an intimate friend of nine, one of whose hearest relatives was, and is now, ander treatment in the Kirkbride Asylum for the In-

he writer; still, in order that this fact might be roved beyond any doubt, he determined to see both gentleman referred to and Dr. Kirkbride, whose name is borne by the institution under his care. His determination was eagerly acquiesced in by the Gen-erat. The gentleman himself distinctly remembered the recommendation made to him, eight years pre-viously, by General Pleasonton, but was not certain that he had urged its adoption upon Dr. Kirkthide. The latter, however, stated his complete recollection of such a recommendation having been made by the pan at the instance of General Pleasonton. To k why such a recommendation had not been acted apon was, in view of the success of recent experiments, rather a delicate matter. The writer, therefore, con-fined himself to eliciting Dr. Kirkbride's views upon

ane, I recommended, eight years ago, the same method now being pursued by the Italian physician."

Although General Pleasonton's word amply satisfied

the water of the services of freeze prevention. The restrict of the control of th

Is at the corder of Fourth and Race streets, in that city.

MR. SHOYMAKER'S VINES.

The HERALD represendative found Mr. Shoemsker in, and upon mentioning the object of his visit was given the following statement:—"At the suggestion of General Pleasonton I determined to use the combined violet ray and ordinary sunlight upon my vines. I do not wish to hazard any opinion as to whether or not the size and quality of my grapes, as well as the amount of the yield, are directly attributable to the mixed light. But I can say, without any hestation, that since the adoption of that light my grapes have been by far the finest in the whole county. This has been repeatedly remarked to me by Mr. Jay Cocke when he has been visiting me." The number of instances of similar results from the use of mixed light is large and only a few more can be given. These it is, perhaps, better to give in the General's own words:—

is large and only a few more can be given. These it is, perhaps, better to give in the General's own words:—

"A lady of my acquaintance, residing in this city, informed me that having some very choice and rare flowering plants in pots in her sitting room, which were drooping and manifesting signs of disease, she three over them a blue gause veil, such as ladies wear, and exposed them to the sunlight, when she was highly gratified to discover that in a very short time they were fully restored to health and vigor. A gentleman in West Philadelphia, having a large formoute, which he prized highly, placed it in his hall near to the vestibule door, the side lights of which were of glass of different colors, blue and violet predominating; the sunlight passing through these side lights tell upon a portion of the branches of this lemon tree; great vigor was imparted thereby to the vitality of these branches, which were filled with very line lemons, while the other branches of the tree that did not receive the light from these blue and violet panes of glass were small, feeble and apparently unhealthy, and were without truit."

Various experiments upon different kinds of plants were detailed to the writer by the General. The result was in all casos uniformly successitu. Should the influence of the mixed light in producing these results not be overestimated it is easy to see what a great revolution this discovery is likely to effect in the present methods of forcing early fruits and vegetables.

GOOD NEWS FON SIRKEIA.

It is doubtful, however, how far the early market gardeners of the Southern States will be grateful to the General for the following suggestion to their Northern neighbors. He says:—

"It will be remembered that during our late civil war, when commercial intercourse between the Northern engiblors. He says —

"It will be remembered that during our late civil war, when commercial intercourse between the Northern cities was monopolized by their producers in the States for New Jersey and Delaware and on the

elegibors. He says:—

"It will be romembored that during our late civil war, when commercial intercourse between the Northern and Southern States had ceased, the sale of early fruits and vegetables in the markets of the principal Northern cities was monopolized by their producers in the States of New Jersey and Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. This was a very valuable trade and enriched many of those engaged in it. The price of land in these regions became enhanced in value and the people along the Atlanticalope of Virginia, North and South Carolina and of a part of Georgia, at once entered upon the cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Northern cities, and, owing to their lower latitudes, earlier seasons, and improved modes of cultivation, they have secured their lost markets, and are new rapidly recovering from the effects of the war. All this, of course, is a corresponding loss to the farmers of New Jersey, Delaware and the Easiern Shore of Maryland, and, as a consequence, the value of farming lands in these sections has been sensibly deprociated. A large portion of this trade can be recovered by the application of my discovery to the outlivation of vegetables and fruits, and their maturity can be hastened so as to equal that of those of the Southern States herein referred to?

The same will naturally apply, in a measure, to still higher latitudes, and we may see yet destined to see Northern Germany, Scandinavia, Northern China, the Steppes of Tartary and even parts of Siberia reveiling in the early pea, the delicate asparazus, the luscious strawberry; and the inh. bitants thereof teaching their little ones to lisp, over the precoclous gooseberry, the name of their bonefactor, Pleasonton. The writer remembers, on one occasion, having made a prolonged excursion on the Gurgler glacier, in the Tyrolese Alps, and being benighted just as he reached the outsites of the little hander of George achies as would grow in that atmosphere. A stunded but courageous species of cabbage and an adventurou

anise will serve as samples of the animals experimented upon by General Pleasonton. When asked later whether any experiments tried by others at his suggestion corroborated his own, he kindly showed the writer several letters received in reference to this matter from various parties. The following, from Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, of the United States Navy, will serve as a specimen:—

ELECTRICAL ISSTITUTE, 1,220 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sopt. 21, 1871. 3

TO General A. J. PLEASONON:—
My DEAR SIR—In following out the augmentions from you at our late conversation concerning the application of the associated bine light of the say and smitght for the cure of debility and nervous exhaustion, I have found some very simplest results.

judiciously used. As an invariance lacts, viz.: Jacks, viz.: My wife had been suffering from nervous irritation and exhaustion, which resulted in severe neuralgic and rhoumatic pains, depriving her of sleep and appetite for food, and producing in her great debility, accompanied up a wasting away of her body and changing the normal character of her

No. 461 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET,
NEW YORK, March 20, 1674.
To Major General PLEASONTON, 318 Spruce street, Philade

subject.
She has also a number of plants in her sitting room, which have grown and flourished in an extraordinary manner under its influence. I min, tiencent, verv respectfully, you obedient servant, CHARLES W. SANFORD. To General A. J. PLEASONTON, Philadelphia :to tieneral A. J. P.R.A.BONTON, Philadelphia:—
Sik—
Several gentlemen have made som
experiments with bine light under my direction, with ver favorable results, especially Dr. L. Fisher, in a case of eral debuilty and exhaustion, and Dr. McLoury, in a case of

Dr. ROBERT ROHLAND.

very troublesome tumor. Very respectfully, yours truly.

Dr. ROBERT ROBLAND.

To General Pleasonron, Philadelphia:

Dran Sise—Understanding through Dr. R. Robland that you are about to publish a new edition of your article on the blue ray, with some additional matter. I suppose that you would like to hear of my experience therewith.

I regret to state that my experience is as yet very limited, but I have great hopes that by extensive experiments, with careful observation, we will yet find it to be an important agent in combating disease.

In a little girl, one month old, was found a hard, resisting tumor about the size of a robla's egg, in the sub-maxiliary region of the left side. I had it based in such a position that the rays of light through a blue glass should implicate myon it one hour, at least, each day. This tumofaction disappeared entirely within forty days. The child has developed astonishingly; is now seven months old; is exceedingly bright and happy; has not known an hour a sickness or disappeared least in some degree, to the influence of the blue light. With great respect, yours.

WILLIAM M. McLAURY.

New Youx City, August 20, 1574.

light. With great respect, yours.

NEW Your Cirry, August 20, 1874.

To close these cases with a signal instance:

"Some time since Mrs. C., the wife of Major General C., a distinguished officer of the United States regular army, told me," says the General, "that one of her grandchildren, a little boy about eighteen months old, from his birth had so little use of his legs that he could neither crawl nor walk, and was apparently so enteebled in those limbs that she began to lear that the child was permanently paralyzed in them.

"To obviate such an affliction sic requested the mother of the child to send him, with his two young sisters, to play in the entry of the second story of her house, where she had fitted up a window with blue and plan glass in equal proportions. The children were accordingly brought there and were allowed to play for several hours in this large entry or hall under the mixed aun and blue light. In a very lew days Mrs. C. told me that the child manifested great improvement in the strength of its limbs, having learned to climb by a chair, to crawl and to walk, and that he was then as promising a child as any one is likely to see."

The Herath bas given these specimen cases of the most actomoring a child as any one is likely to see."

The Herath bas given these specimen cases of the stated results of treatment by this blended light for the simple reason that it the effects produced are referrible exclusively to this agency the discovery is one of the most actomology and important in modern times. Not so much, indeed, because of the extent of the field already covered by them or of their number, but because a new and immense field is opened out to scientific investigation and experiment, the possible results of which are of untold consequence to humanity. It is related of George Stephensou that while he was one day standing on the porch of Sir Robert Peel's house at Tamworth a railway train happened to pass by at full speed. Stephenson asked one of the guests what It was that moved the train.

CONKLING OR HAYES?

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 18, 1876. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

It is the opinion of myself, as well as of every other republican member of the Ohio Legislature just adjourned, that if the Cincinnati Convention had been held a fortnight ago, that, after Hayes had been dropped delegation about equally. But a change, sudden as a flash of lightning, has come over the minds of republi-Harrison about Blaine's connection with the Union publican in Ohlo who would support Blaine in conven-tion. Before this Conkling was counted out, so far as tion. Before this Conkling was counted out, so far as Ohio was concerned; but now his pure, untarnished name is on every lip as Ohio's second choice for the Presidency, Hayes, of course, being our first choice. Dick Smith and Haistead keep chattering away about Bristow, when the truth is that there are but two Bristow men in Ohio and their names are Haistead and Smith (Richard). I have within a leave what full and for concertainty of calling as only days had full and fair opportunity of talking not only

are but two Bristow men in Obio and their names are Halstead and Smith (Richard). I have within a few days had full and fair opportunity of talking not only with republicans of every single county of Ohio, but also with many from the surrounding States of Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Michigan, our close neighbors, visiting Columbus, and they with one accord and without a dissenting voice admit that Blaine mut his each by his own act and is counted out as a candidate as completely as it he were sleeping his last long sleep in the dust of the earth. Noither Morton nor Blaine can ever be President. And neither has any one to blaine but nimself. I can afford to pay \$100 a head for every Bristow man in Ohio if I can get a cent apiece for every Conkling or Hayes man!

I have inquired constantly among republicans from every county in Ohio to Bud how Bristow stands. I can give their uniform response in one word, "Nowhere!"

And the reason assigned for counting Bristow out is one—as in the cases of Morton and Blaing—that cannot be overcome by either argument or intridue. It is one that diplomacy and Anesse of the most skillul political quacks cannot remove.

"Bristow," say all republicans I meet, "is a Southerner, with Southern prejudices, whims and caprices. He has prosecuted the Whiskey Ring, to be sure, or rather permitted his deputies to do as they please, but for that he deserves no more or less credit than any of his district attorneys. The matter was all a simple legal duty, only partially performed, and yet done with the sole view of litting himself from obscurity the most obscure into the Presidency. It is too thin. He has never shown any element deserving of that high promotion. He has never been a candidate, and his atrength at the polis has never shown any element deserving of that high promotion. He has never been a candidate, and his atrength at the polis has never home of the content that of Conking and Hayes; but he is unknown, untred, and we want no more experiments. We want a stat

THE JERSEY CONTESTED ELEC-TIONS.

Owing to the difficulty in the Board of Canvassers at dering to the difficulty in the Board of Canvassers at have not yet qualified. Messra Themas and Detwiller, of the Board of Education, Messra Love, Anderson, Martin and Stringham, constables, and Michael Rear-don, Adderman, have not been sworn in. The City Clerk refuses to swear in Adderman Powell, although Mr. Fry, his opponent, refuses to take the seat.

TILDEN AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Coming Convention at Utica.

A TOUR THROUGH CANAL RING DISTRICTS

Opposition to the Governor and Its Elements.

Interesting Interviews With Prominent Syracuse Politicians.

Will Governor Seymour Be a Candidate at St. Louis 2

STRACUSE, April 21, 1876. The heart of the Canal Ring interest is about the best place to study the chances and strength of Samuel J. Tilden in the State of New York. His friends look calmly and at a distance on the reseate here of the dis-tinguished gentleman's aspirations; but would it not be a little wiser to go at once right into the camp of the enemy and note their preparations for an aggressive warfare. Pen, ink and paper in the Executive Cham-ber at Albany, aided by subservient and over enthusisiastic officials, may easily give a golden coloring to the political situation in favor of His Excellency. To be forwarned is to be forearmed. The fact cannot be denied that the elements of opposition to Governor Tilden within the lines of his own party are singularly strong, and well equipped with the sinews of war. Pleasing theories on the financial and Southern questions, introduced to tickle the fancies of the whole country in gubernatorial messages, may do very weil, but it might be judicious for the Governor to come a little nearer home just at present, or he may be decapitated in the house of his supposed friends. The adroit general sends a reconnoisering party to learn the take a lesson by the examples of the HERALD in sending a commissioner through this notbed of the Canal Ring. in order to ascertain the exact inner working of one of the powerful machines brought into the field for the purpose of destroying his political fortunes. Much of

come in the spirit of revenge. Nine anti-Tilden delegates have been elected from this city. Their names are:-First district, William C. Ruger, J. W. Barker, Richard Newport; Second district, Patrick Corbett Horace K. King, Roger S. Sperry; Third district, Joseph Hoffman, John Moore, Phillip Midler. These gentlemen, with one or two exceptions, are bitterly opposed to Til-den, and will do all in their power to upset his plan of capturing the Convention at Utica.

It is an error to suppose that all the opposition in fluence in this section of the State come directly from adherents of the Canal Ring. There are other and graver reasons, which will appear further on in my correspondence. It suits the Governor's campaign admirably to have the cry go before the country that the canal thieves are again on his track, as at the convention which here nominated him for Governor in the fail of 1874. Ominous notes of alarm, such as are painted by Charles Reade, in his graphic description of "The Gabriel Hounds," may thus be adroitly sent forth from the Executive Chamber. Thicvery and corruption in arms against a common enemy is a picture calling out the masses to the polls on election day in defence of the right, "The Gabriel Hounds" of the Canal Ring may now go flying through the air, precursors of the ultimate political death of Samuel J. Tilden, but their prophecies do not at this particular time seem likely to be fulfilled. It would be well, however, for the Governor and his friends to look carefully after these gentlemen and cut the bridge before they have time to cross the river into this land of political

Previous to the Casal Ring exposures, "Doc" Denni-son, of the celebrated firm of Belden & Dennison, represented this district in the Democratic State Committee. Exposures of the canal system by Mr. Tilden brought suspicion and trouble upon the heads of Dennison, Bel den and "Tommy" Gale, who, more than any other in the State, spoke for the canal interests in making up the State Committee last year. Mr. William A. Beach, a talented young lawyer of this city, was given the plaof "Doc" Dennison. The odor of the Canal Ring was step down and out. Mr. Beach is a popular yo and was selected for the place in cor blood into the democratic party at Syracuse, thus bringing it out of the taint of the Canal Ring. Representatives of the canal interests claim that Mr. Beach was not the man for the place, and it was a mistake to put him there. However this may be, Onondaga county, as far as the delegation to Utica is concerned, has now de-clared against Tilden, and the croakers insist that it is entirely due to the mismanagement of Beach. But the true story appears to be that the unpopularity of Til-den in certain quarters, aided by the purses of the Canal Ring, has done the work. Beach cannot be held personally responsible for the present condition of affairs. PERSONNEL OF SYRACUSE DELEGATES-CONTESTING DELE-

to some of the delegates who go from here to Utica.

Mr. Ruger is Mesers. Bolden & Dennison's attorney in
the suits now pending against the State by that firm.

J. W. Barker is a bankrupt and Mr. Belden acts as his assignee. In the First district a contesting delegation will be sent to Utica by the Tilden interest. It consists of the following:-N. F. Graves, John C. Monroe and Edward J. Young. It is needless to prophesy that those delegates will be admitted to the Convention. They are certainly a very respectable body of gentle-mon. Mr. Graves was formerly Mayor of Syracuse badly beating his antagonist, James J. Belden. He ran 1,500 votes ahead of his ticket. It is claimed by the 1,500 votes ahead of his ticket. It is claimed by the Beach clique that John Moore, from the Second district, is a Tilden man, although he will vote for an unpledged delegation. Mr. Joseph Hoffman, editor of a Syracuse German newspaper, is also classed in the same category. In the Fourth district, which is composed of Cortland county, a resolution indorsing Tilden's administration was passed, but the delegates are decidedly opposed to a pledge for any candidate. If the contesting delegation is admitted from the First district, then will ensue a split in this Congressional districts, and consequently a difference of option as to selecting the two delegates to the National Convention.

owego. Corland and other consistent in the sections.

"Whell, the sentiment should not be assumed to be seat that opposition to the divergor; but it is deemed best that opposition to the divergor; but it is deemed best that opposition to the divergor; but it is deemed best that opposition to the divergor; but it is deemed best that opposition to the divergor; but it is deemed best that opposition to the divergor; but it is deemed best that opposition to the property as St. Logis. Besides, there are several democrats in this State equally as well qualified and at least as well loved by the party whose clevation to the high office of President might be desired by the National Coovention. I mean Gevernor Seymour, Judge Clurred, John T. Hoffman and scherz. We know it is apparently assumed, and the Governor and his family would be the common of the control of the divergor and his family would be the common of the control of the

"Well, that is a hard question to answer. Governor seymour's brother was in Syracuse a short time ago, and the same query was propounded to him. He could not be induced to give an answer as to his brother's intentions, but from his manner I should judge that the family would not object to a four years' residence in the White House."

FIRE IN BEEKMAN STREET.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the build-Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the belifing northwest corner of Beckman and Gold streets. An alarm was prompily sounded and the engines were soon on the spot. The fire, it is alleged, was caused by the carelessness of a porter, named Zena Pick, taking a lighted canelle into the basement, which ignifed the gas and caused the explosion of a barrel of oil. The first floor and basement of the building were occupied by Hell, McLoughlin & Co., desiers in oils and paints. Damage to stock, \$3,000; insured in the Washington City, Standard and Columbia companies for \$20,000. The second floor was rented by Millon C. Johnson, stationer, and John F. Phillips, importer of gilders whiting. Their stock was injured to the amount of \$100 each. The besiding was damaged to the extent of \$800; fully insured.